

touch on a few points which appear to me to have been hitherto overlooked. In the first place you are probably not aware that the text-books recommended to candidates for study in the syllabus issued at headquarters, are not the same as those in use at the R. M. C. It is therefore evident that a cadet on entering is at a disadvantage, more especially in mathematical subjects, which are the very ones in which there seems to be a deficiency. I also think that the obligatory mathematics should be made to include all that now specified under the voluntary sections, and I have to support me in this assertion the opinions of some of the former professors and many ex-cadets. It is my experience that the only cadets who have done well at college are those who were capable of taking up voluntary mathematics on entrance, the less advanced ones being heavily handicapped. I beg to take the liberty of dispelling a wrong impression which may be created by the last paragraph in your article, which says that cadets "who have passed highest at the matriculation examinations, and keep up their studies, are rarely overtaken by those who obtained only enough marks to pass." This statement, although partly true, is not entirely so, as I know of numerous cases where cadets passed very creditably and came out just the reverse. The excellent training given in some of our schools makes it easy for many to pass with honours in classics, literature and history, but all this is to the detriment of mathematics and the latter being the most important, in fact the keystone of military education, renders it impossible for those who owe their high standing on entering to knowledge in these branches to maintain it during their college course, and any attainments therein cannot therefore be factors in the success of the future cadet. Hence, every man seeking distinction at the R. M. C. must prepare himself by devoting most of his time to mathematics, and just enough to other subjects to enable him to pass. By the following remarks I do not wish to insinuate anything derogatory to the Board of Examiners, several members of which I have the honour of knowing personally, and for whom I have the greatest respect and admiration, but it appears to me that those who are best fitted to conduct entrance examinations for the R. M. C. are professors of that institution, each in his own department. No one will question the perfect knowledge these gentlemen have of all the requirements, as those who manipulate the raw material from entrance to graduation must be more favourably situated to judge of the qualifications of matriculants than any one else. Thanking you sir for your valuable space,

I am, your most obedient servant,

"EX-CADET"

Kingston, January 23rd, 1890.

In an address before the Royal Statistical Society, Sir Charles Dilke, in saying the total failure of the French in 1870 to obtain even a momentary success, with an army of splendid courage perfect training, drew the moral that, whatever the peace expenditure, war cannot be commenced with a fair chance of winning by a nation which waits until war to make her organization perfect.

The story of the rise and progress of "The Active Militia of Canada" in *Outing* for February, completes the history of the most notable of the Quebec regiments. Future chapters of this series will embrace the record of the volunteers in the Canadian North-West in 1885.

We cannot all be first, but T. A. SLOCUM, of 186 West Adelaide St., Toronto, Ont., must feel more than ordinary pride in the success of his valuable preparation for the cure of lung diseases, viz: SLOCUM'S OXYGENIZED EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL. Their Laboratory at 186 West Adelaide St., Toronto, Ont., is kept constantly going, and every druggist in the country is supplied with the famous remedy.

CANADA'S EARLY MILITARY HISTORY.

(Toronto Mail, 13th January.)

Many military men gathered together in the cosy room^s of the Canadian Military Institute, at 94½ King street west, last evening. In the smoking room and the reading room there was much smoke before eight o'clock, but it was only the smoke from a few batteries, as a prelude to the general engagement which followed the real event of the evening.

More comfortable quarters than those of the Military Institute could not be wished for by any gentleman of warlike proclivities. The rooms are handsomely appointed throughout, with military portraits and pictures on the walls and interesting military relics and trophies picturesquely bestowed. The corner of the smoking room is a spot which seems made for two grizzled and weather-beaten old colonels, on the retired list, to draw their easy chairs together and fight their battles over again, with the accompaniment of volumes of tobacco smoke and frequent touchings of the button which makes the little gong tinkle in the steward's room.

The occasion which brought together such a gathering last evening was the third of the monthly re-unions at the Institute, to hear an address by Lieut.-Col. R. Z. Rogers, of the 40th Battalion, Cobourg, the subject of which was set down on the programme card as "Incidents in the Early Military History of Canada, with Extracts from the Journals of the Officer Commanding the Queen's Rangers during the War of 1755-1765."

Among those whom Lieut.-Col. Otter saw before when, as chairman, he introduced Lieut.-Col. Rogers to the assemblage were Lieut.-Col. G. T. Denison, Lieut.-Col. Shaw, Lieut.-Col. Jones, Lieut.-Col. Dawson, Lieut.-Col. Scoble, Capt. Manley, Major Leigh, Major Villiers Sankey, Capt. McDougall, Lieut. L. Homfray Irving, the honorary secretary of the institute, Surgeon-Major Ferguson, M.P., Surgeon-Major Keefer, of Bengal; Capt. Mutton, Surgeon-Poss, Capt. Trotter, Major McSpadden, Capt. Symons, Major Dunn, Capt. Baldwin, Capt. J. E. Hughes, of Kidderminster, England; Capt. Kenneth Miller, Capt. Boyce Thomson, Lieut. Heward, Lieut. Fleming, Lieut. Jones, Lieut. Matheson, Capt. Michie, Lieut. Crean, Capt. McMurrich, Major Mead, and others. Lieut.-Col. Otter introduced the lecturer of the evening briefly.

Lieut.-Col. Rogers was received with applause, and addressed himself at once to the story of the Queen's Rangers, that most notable colonial volunteer corps, which was first organized in the New England settlements before the British conquest of Canada by his great-grandfather, Major Robert Rogers, who was its first commanding officer, and was succeeded in 1777 by Col. Simcoe, afterwards the first Governor of Upper Canada.

At the outset of his lecture Lieut.-Col. Rogers showed several interesting relics of his great-grandfather, which were examined with the greatest interest by all present. The first was a large photograph of the painting of Major Rogers in the British Museum. This portrait in oils was ordered to be painted by George III., to whom Major Rogers was presented. It represents a group of Indian warriors behind the redoubtable chief of the Queen's Rangers. Another relic was the sword which the Major wears in the portrait, in which he also carries, as his chief weapon, a flint-lock musket. "In the old days of bush warfare," Lieut.-Col. Rogers remarked, "both officers and men were liable at any moment to find themselves in a man to man conflict, each man standing behind his tree and watching an Indian behind a tree also. Things are changed greatly nowadays, when officers are not allowed at all to take part in firing."

Another relic which was handed around and admired greatly was the powder-horn of James Rogers, the brother